

IMA

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The image of the jett
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
He made us to his image all agree;
That image is the foul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The images of revolt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed!
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shaksp. King John.*
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
Outcalls of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may
have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the
image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from
the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*
To IMAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy;
to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be imaged, which are
such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*
His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*
If fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. n. f. [from image]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. *Fairy Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery;
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's power. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.
What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its cares,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and
imagery that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties
and fantastick imagery. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantoms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of
a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a
reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the
image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good
imagery. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. adj. [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Possible
to be conceived.
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what
they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some
sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMAGINANT. adj. [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming
ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either
upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. adj. [imaginaire, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.
False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shaksp.*
Expectation whirls me round:
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which
the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their
variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*

IMAGINATION. n. f. [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French,
from imagine.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of
representing things absent to one's self or others.

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Imagination I understand to be the representation of an in-
dividual thought. Imagination is of three kinds; joined with
belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that
which is past; and of things present, or as if they were pre-
sent: for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and at plea-
sure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vest-
ments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is
sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a ma-
terial object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glarus. Scelf.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The flight of this horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire imagination still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and
strong. *Dennis.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes
the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sid.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be leved from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually bound-
less; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads
us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imagina-
tions against me. *Leon. iii. 60.*

IMA'GINATIVE. adj. [imaginativus, Fr. from imagine.] Fantastick;
full of imagination.
Witches are *imaginatives*, and believe oft times they do that
which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fanta-
stical part, because our fancy is usually pleas'd with the enter-
tainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMA'GINE. v. a. [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shaksp.*
Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the re-
peated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration
and expansion, with the infinity of numbers, in which we can
come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischie-
vous device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*

IMA'GNER. n. f. [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should
point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he
did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor
think. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMBECILE. adj. [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak;
feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. *Locke.*

To IMBECILE. v. a. [from the adjective.] This word is cor-
ruptly written *imbecile*. To weaken a stock or fortune by
clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and
widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their
states *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMBECILITY. n. f. [imbecillitas, French.] Weakness; feeble-
ness of mind or body.
A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imper-
fection. *Hooker, b. iv.*
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the pro-
mise of God herein. *Hooker.*
We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent,
and not please ourselves.
The way we are contented to prove, which, being the
worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common
imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brook'd. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shaksp.*
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up
a hand against them. *King Charles.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive
innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold
of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBIBE. v. a. [imbibe, Latin; imbibere, French.]
1. To drink in; to draw in.
A pot of aches will receive more hot water than cold, for-
asmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brewer.*
The torrent merciles *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*
Illumin'd

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Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.
Those that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the in-
fluence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not
allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions
and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets
them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* con-
cerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps
unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue*
be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which
is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth,
imbued with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

IMBUE. v. a. [from imbui.] That which drinks or soaks.
Sals are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous fumes. *Arbutnot.*

IMBUEMENT. n. f. [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act
of sucking or drinking in.
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water
than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which
maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communi-
cation of substance, but in moisture not; and to all made-
faction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A drop of oil, fell upon a sheet of white paper, that
part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a
greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much
darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light
being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBUE. v. a. [from imbui.]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives,
and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the com-
munity. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of
this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*

To IMBUE. v. a. [from imbui.]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter.
An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbued*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*
Though assiduity in the most fix'd cogitation be no trouble
to immaterial spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls
can bear without lassitude. *Glarus. Scelf.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company.
I by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That the which marries you must marry me. *Shaksp.*
Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Under their head *embodied* all in one. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *embodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To include. Improper.
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral
imbued in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found
in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBUE. v. n. To unite into one mass; to coalesce.
The soul grows clotted by contagion;
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
The idea of white, which now yielded yesterday, and an-
other idea of white from another snow to-day, put together
in your mind, *imbodies* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBUE. v. n. [from imbui.] To exultate; to effervesce;
to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imbuing* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOLDEN. v. a. [from bold.] To raise to confidence;
to encourage.
'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are,
the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned in-
trusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a foul
congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Not flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great
exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and
country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

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To IMBO'SOM. v. a. [from bosom.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's
garment; to hide under any cover.
The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by furling columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.
But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*
Who glad *imbosom'd* his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'UND. v. a. [from bound.] To inclose; to shut in.
That sweet breath,
Which was *embosom'd* in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*

To IMBO'W. v. a. [from bow.] To arch; to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference:
they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillar mazy proof. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. n. f. [from imbui.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any
of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To IMBO'WER. v. a. [from bower.] To cover with a bower;
to shelter with trees.
And stooping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBRANGLED. v. a. To intangle. A low word.
With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRICATED. adj. [from imbrex, Latin.] Indented with
concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. n. f. [imbrex, Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with
neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. v. a. [from brown.] To make brown; to darken;
to obscure; to cloud.
Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpiere'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow's. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The walking crew,
At thy request, support the miry thoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket ginging half-pence found. *Goy.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRO'W. v. a. [from im and brow.]
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *imbro'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *imbro'd* the face
Of that accursed catiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, *imbro'd* with the Christian blood,
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the
spoil. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whole arrows in my blood their wings *imbroe*. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbroe* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbro'd*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
Two bleeding monster from afar defery'd,
Whose panting babes depending at her side;
And in their hearts *imbroes* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægeyphus' veins *imbro'd*;
The murder fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*
A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal injury than
imbroe his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.
Some bathed kisses, and did oft *imbroe*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRO'UTE. v. a. [from brute.] To degrade to brutality.
I, who erst contend'd
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbroute*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To IMBRO'UTE. v. n. To sink down to brutality.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbrodes and *imbrotes*, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
To